

Doc. No. 219P (46)  
Br. Ex. 74

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THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE JAPANESE  
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (HIROTA)

No. 796

TOKYO, September 17, 1937.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor, by direction of my Government, to address to Your Excellency the following note:

"Since the beginning of the present fighting in China the American Government has received reports of attacks by Japanese armed forces in China upon American nationals and their property, including attacks upon American humanitarian and philanthropic establishments and upon the persons and property of non-combatants generally.

The American Government desires in particular to bring to the attention of the Japanese Government a recent attack on September 12 by Japanese planes on an American missionary hospital in South China, located at Waichow, Kwangtung Province. Information in the possession of the American Government indicates that three Japanese planes flew low three times over the mission compound where two large American flags were flying; that each time the planes dropped bombs all of which exploded seriously injuring personnel of the hospital as well as damaging the hospital and the residence, that there were no anti-aircraft guns at Waichow, and that the mission itself is two miles distant from any Chinese military encampment.

Attack upon non-combatants is prohibited both by long accepted principles and by established rules of international law. Also, attack upon humanitarian establishments, especially those which are lawfully under the flags of countries in no way party to military operations, have no warrant in any system of law or of humane conduct. The American Government, therefore, is impelled, in fulfillment of its obligations toward its nationals and on behalf of those fundamental principles of law and of morality which relate to the immunity of non-combatants and humanitarian establishments, emphatically to voice objection to such attacks and to urge upon the Japanese Government, which the American Government cannot believe approves of such disregard of principles, that effective steps be taken toward averting any further such attacks."

I avail myself (etc.)

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 498-499

2199 (46)

日本駁駁米國公使(公使) / GREW / 三一  
日本外務大臣(廣田) 完

東京於一九三七年九月十七日

第七九二號

閣下本復：本國政府，回訓三十九次項件，閣下特此具申之。  
一、未嘗有二

7月米國政府特ニ取テ日本政府、宣言ヲ著心カニトス事アリ、  
泰記九月十二日、南支廣東省惠心州所在米國シラクニ爾院  
ニ對テ行ハル日本飛行機、攻撃ニテ米國政府、有ス情  
報ニシハ、日本飛行機三機、大型米國國旗二旒、揚揚セラ  
ル乞該ニシ敵地上、低空飛行ヲ行ニト三度、毎回爆彈ヲ  
投下シ、敵を爆弾にて病没、人員ニ實體十九危害ヲ與ヘ  
又病院多室宅ニ空襲ノ如タル下、惠心州ニ高射砲、裝備シテア  
ガリシ、並ニ該ニシヨリ、支那軍隊傳令、孰し間ビニシルア  
爾院ニアリコトヲ悉ニセサセ。

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論理（爲）敵（強）謂（）此（）軍（）攻（）事（）主（）抗（）議（）表（）」且又  
此（）軍（）主（）則（）觀（）認（）答（）元（）下（）米（）國（）政（）府（）信（）心（）能（）加（）所  
「日本（）政（）府（）主（）此（）上（）更（）斯（）攻（）事（）而（）避（）是（）元（）爲（）三（）有（）九（）措（）置  
三（）出（）九（）事（）主（）是（）下（）三（）有（）九（）措（）置（）

李使（）者（）= 云々（）（）（）（）

1947.1.11

(Joseph C. GREW)

Foreign Relation I, pp. 498-499

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Br. Ex. 75

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE  
JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (HIROTA)

No. 780

TOKYO, September 22, 1937.

Excerpts. . . . .

The American Government objects both to such jeopardizing of lives of its nationals and of non-combatants generally and to the suggestion that its officials and nationals now residing in and around Nanking should withdraw from the areas in which they are lawfully carrying on their legitimate activities.

. . . . .

In view of the fact that Nanking is the seat of Government in China and that there the American Ambassador and other agencies of the American Government carry on their essential functions, the American Government strongly objects to the creation of a situation in consequence of which the American Ambassador and other agencies of this Government are confronted with the alternative of abandoning their establishments or being exposed to grave hazards.

In the light of the assurances repeatedly given by the Japanese Government that the objectives of Japanese military are limited strictly to Chinese military agencies and establishments and that the Japanese Government has no intention of making non-military property and non-combatants the direct objects of attack, and of the Japanese Government's expression of its desire to respect the embassies, warships and merchant vessels of the Powers at Nanking, the American Government cannot believe that the intimation that the whole Nanking area may be subjected to bombing operations represents the considered intent of the Japanese Government.

. . . . .

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 504-505

64956  
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駐日米國大使(ルース)/GREW/ヨリ日本外務大臣(廣田氏)へ

第六回。馬拔萃

東京二テ

一九三六年(昭和十一年)九月二十一日

\* \* \* \* \*

米國政府、米國人並一般非戰鬥員、生命、危殆ニ陷ラシルガ  
如干行為及現在南京市内外ニ居住之米國政府官吏並米國市  
民、正当之活動、合法的遂行、之地域ヨリ、アサルベシ、萬勸告  
、雙方反對ス。

\* \* \* \* \*

南京ノ中國政府所駐ニテ且米國大使並米國政府、他諸機關ヲ  
其、主要之業務ヲ遂行シテ事実鑑之、其、廳舍、放棄スルカ、  
シテラガレバ大々危險ニ暴露サシカニ有其、一ヲ選ブ、要ニ直面  
シテ如事態、發吉對米國政府、強硬反對セナリ。

日本軍、目標中國、軍事機關及之施設、局限シ日本  
政府、非軍事的財產及非戰鬥員、攻擊ヲ直接、目標トス  
ガ如企圖ヲ有セシム、日本政府、屢次此ニ保証及南京  
於此、強、大使館、軍艦、商船ヲ尊重セントス日本政府、希望  
表明、鑑、米國政府、南京全地域、暴擊ヲ反、シト、通告、日本  
本政府、恩顧之意、圖ヲ示ス、ト、信シ得ス。

JOSEPH C. GREW/

外事關係一  
五〇四一五

Ex 957

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION  
OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS (HAMILTON) OF A  
CONVERSATION WITH THE COUNSELLOR OF THE  
JAPANESE EMBASSY (SUMA)

Excerpts

(WASHINGTON,) September 25, 1931

• • • • •

I referred to the recent Japanese bombing operations at Canton where, according to the reports, some 2,000 non-combatants had been killed. I said that I had noticed a statement in some newspaper to the effect that the Japanese military were very much surprised that reports were being sent from China to the effect that Japanese military operations were resulting in the death of non-combatants. I said that this killing of non-combatants at Canton, at Hankow, at Nanking and at various other places in China could not but create the most deplorable impression in this country and in other countries. . . . I said again that this whole matter of bombing non-combatants was deplorable and was creating a most unfortunate impression.

M(AXWELL) M. H(AMILTON)

Foreign Relations I, pp. 505-506

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Br. Ex. 77

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

The Advisory Committee,

Taking into urgent consideration the question of  
the aerial bombardment of open towns in China, by Japanese  
aircraft,

Expresses its profound distress at the loss of life  
caused to innocent civilians, including great numbers of  
women and children, as a result of such bombardments.

Declares that no excuse can be made for such acts  
which have aroused horror and indignation throughout the  
world,

And solemnly condemns them.

Foreign Relations I, p. 506

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64 958

一九三七年／昭和十二年／九月二十日 國際聯盟諮詢委員  
會決議

諮詢委員會

日本空軍ニ依心支那非武裝都市空爆向是實心緊急  
考慮ヲ加へ化結果

斯カル爆撃等ヨリ多數、婦人幼子含ム無辜ノ市民、蒙  
名生命、喪失深甚ハ悲嘆、意ヲ表明ハシテ全世界ノ  
通じ恐怖ト憤怒、念ヲ喚起是斯カル行為ニ対シテハ如何

ハ陳弁モ為心得花アトヲ宣言シ

且ハ嚴肅ニ之ヲ罪アリト宣入

外交關係 五。二。六頁

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PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1937

The Department of State has been informed by the American Minister to Switzerland of the text of the resolution unanimously adopted on September 27 by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the subject of aerial bombardment by Japanese air forces of open towns in China.

The American Government, as has been set forth to the Japanese Government repeatedly, and especially in this Government's note of September 22, holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein there resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to principles of law and of humanity.

Foreign Relations I, p. 506

1959  
1959 (50)

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△

一九三七年九月二十一日、名義省三三一出井少兒新聞發表  
名義省、瑞西駐劄アリカ公使ヨリ、文部於ル老干、無防備  
都市、日本空軍三條爆撃問題、開シ、急、聯盟、勅  
告奉員會三三三九月二十七日全會一致採用サシテ決議、  
本文ヲ通報セラシ。

アメ利政府、日本政府ニヨリテ報道ノ旨相シテハシテ、  
殊ニ、九月二十一日、米政府、賞書曰、遂ニシテ、平和的  
職事、從事ノ市長、多數人口が居住スル之ノ範囲、地域  
一般爆撃ハ如何ルモテ不法ニシテ且法ト人道、原  
則、反文化ナリ、且解ヲ有スル尤ムア心。

外國關係、第三冊 第六頁

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Ex. 960

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
ON JANUARY 31, 1938

Excerpt.

The Department of State on the evening of January 28, 1938, instructed the American Embassy at Tokyo to make oral representations to the Japanese Foreign Office with reference to the incident involving the slapping by a Japanese soldier of Mr. John M. Allison, third secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, on January 26.

The Department instructed the Embassy at Tokyo orally to communicate the substance of Mr. Allison's telegrams of January 27 and 28 to a high officer of the Japanese Foreign Office and that in so doing there be emphasized that in weighing the gravity of the incident this Government takes into account the fact that the whole incident, including the slapping by a Japanese soldier of a diplomatic representative of the Government, is not an isolated case, but represents but one of and cannot be dissociated from a series of cases of irregular entry of American property and disregard of American rights by Japanese soldiers.

• • • • •  
Foreign Relations I, p. 574

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960

一九三八年/昭和十三年/一月三日(外務省提供新印)  
發表板草

外務省は一九三八年/昭和十三年/一月二八日復在東京  
米國大使館に訓令を發し(一月二六日在東京米國大使館  
三等書記官ジョン・M・アリス氏) Mr. John M. Allison  
が日本年半に打たれ事件(關)日本外務省に口  
頭を以て抗議申入れたる所。  
外務省は一月二七日及二八日附アリス氏 Mr. Allison

の電報内合日本外務省の高級職員に口頭を以て  
通達し、同時に事件の實性の検討を當り本政府は  
日本年が本政府外交代表半手以下打たれ事件  
は孤立した事件ではある、日本年が米國の財産不法  
侵入事件と又日本年が米國の権利を無視する澤山の事  
件の一例であることをあつて分離して考へべきである  
と、こと考慮してからして強硬(申入れ)を  
訓令を發した。

外國關係。二七四頁

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Br. Ex. 57

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT  
CHICAGO ON OCTOBER 5, 1937

Excerpt.

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The political situation in the world, which of late has been growing progressively worse, is such as to cause grave concern and anxiety to all the peoples and nations who wish to live in peace and amity with their neighbors.

Some 15 years ago the hopes of mankind for a continuing era of international peace were raised to great heights when more than 60 nations solemnly pledged themselves not to resort to arms in furtherance of their national aims and policies. The high aspirations expressed in the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact and the hopes for peace thus raised have of late given way to a haunting fear of calamity. The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago.

It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties and has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened. The landmarks and traditions which have marked the progress of civilization toward a condition of law, order, and justice are being wiped away.

Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind, civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm. Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others.

Innocent peoples and nations are being cruelly sacrificed to a greed for power and supremacy which is devoid of all sense of justice and humane consideration.

To paraphrase a recent author, "perhaps we foresee a time when man, exultant in the technique of homicide, will rage so hotly over the world that every precious thing will be in danger, even book and picture and harmony, every treasure garnered through two millenniums, the small, the delicate, the defenseless, all will be lost or wrecked or utterly destroyed."

If those things come to pass in other parts of the world let no one imagine that America will escape, that it may expect mercy, that this Western Hemisphere will not be attacked, and that it will continue tranquilly and peacefully to carry on the ethics and the arts of civilization.

If these days come "there will be no safety by arms, no help from authority, no answer in science. The storm will rage till every flower of culture is trampled and all human beings are leveled in a vast chaos."

If these days are not to come to pass--if we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in peace without fear--the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure.

The peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorances of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality.

Those who cherish their freedom and recognize and respect the equal right of their neighbors to be free and live in peace, must work together for the triumph of law and moral principles in order that peace, justice, and confidence may prevail in the world. There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty. There must be recognition of the fact that national morality is as vital as private morality.

A bishop wrote me the other day: "It seems to me that something greatly needs to be said in behalf of ordinary humanity aga'inst the present practice of carrying the horrors of war to helpless civilians, especially women and children. It may be that such a protest might be regarded by many, who claim to be realists, as futile, but may it not be that the heart of mankind is so filled with horror at the present needless suffering that that force could be mobilized in sufficient volume to lessen such cruelty in the days ahead. Even though it may take twenty years, which God forbid, for civilization to make effective its corporate protest against this barbarism, surely strong voices may hasten the day."

There is a solidarity and interdependence about the modern world, both technically and morally, which makes it impossible for any nation completely to isolate itself from economic and political upheavals in the rest of the world, especially when such upheavals appear to be spreading and not declining. There can be no stability or peace either within nations or between nations except under laws and moral standards adhered to by all. International anarchy destroys every foundation for peace. It

jeopardizes either the immediate or the future security of every nation, large or small. It is, therefore, a matter of vital interest and concern to the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality be restored.

The overwhelming majority of the peoples and nations of the world today want to live in peace. They seek the removal of barriers against trade. They want to exert themselves in industry in agriculture, and in business, that they may increase their wealth through the production of wealth-producing goods rather than striving to produce military planes and bombs and machine guns and cannon for the destruction of human lives and useful property.

In those nations of the world which seem to be piling armament on armament for purposes of aggression, and those other nations which fear acts of aggression against them and their security, a very high proportion of their national income is being spent directly for armaments. It runs from 30 to as high as 50 percent.

The proportion that we in the United States spend is far less--11 or 12 percent.

How happy we are that the circumstances of the moment permit us to put our money into bridges and boulevards, dams and re-forestation, the conservation of our soil, and many other kinds of useful works rather than into huge standing armies and vast supplies of implements of war.

I am compelled and you are compelled, nevertheless, to look ahead. The peace, the freedom, and the security of 90 percent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 percent, who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. Surely the 90 percent who want to live in peace under law and in accordance with moral standards that have received almost universal acceptance through the centuries, can and must find some way to make their will prevail.

The situation is definitely of universal concern. The questions involved relate not merely to violations of specific provisions of particular treaties; they are questions of war and of peace, of international law, and especially of principles of humanity. It is true that they involve definite violations of agreements, and especially of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and the Nine Power Treaty. But they also involve problems of world economy, world security, and world humanity.

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It is true that the moral consciousness of the world must recognize the importance of removing injustices and well-founded grievances; but at the same time it must be aroused to the cardinal necessity of honoring sanctity of treaties, of respecting the rights and liberties of others, and of putting an end to acts of international aggression.

It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading.

When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease.

It is my determination to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. It ought to be inconceivable that in this modern era, and in the face of experience, any nation could be so foolish and ruthless as to run the risk of plunging the whole world into war by invading and violating in contravention of solemn treaties the territory of other nations that have done them no real harm and which are too weak to protect themselves adequately. Yet the peace of the world and the welfare and security of every nation is today being threatened by that very thing.

No nation which refuses to exercise forbearance and to respect the freedom and rights of others can long remain strong and retain the confidence and respect of other nations. No nation ever loses its dignity or good standing by conciliating its differences and by exercising great patience with and consideration for the rights of other nations.

War is a contagion, whether it be declared or undeclared. It can engulf states and peoples remote from the original scene of hostilities. We are determined to keep out of war, yet we cannot insure ourselves against the disastrous effects of war and the dangers of involvement. We are adopting such measures as will minimize our risk of involvement, but we cannot have complete protection in a world of disorder in which confidence and security have broken down.

If civilization is to survive the principles of the Prince of Peace must be restored. Shattered trust between nations must be revived.

Most important of all, the will for peace on the part of peace-loving nations must express itself to the end that nations that may be tempted to violate their agreements and the rights of others will desist from such a cause. There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace.

America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.

Foreign Relations, I, pp.380-3  
(Beginning 379 )

一九三七年十月九日 ルガ＝論テル・レスヴェルト大統領、行記

演説抜粋

最近漸次惡化シテアリ世界、政治的、財政的、今や國民和平和親睦ニ生まし欲スル凡て、國民、國家ニ計シテ重大ナ心慮ト不安ト、惹起スニ至ル居ル。

約十五年前永續ス干國際的平和時代ヲボムト人人類、希望八六余國ガ國家、目的及政策ヲ助長セガ為嚴肅ニ干、三前ヘザシト誓約セシ時ニ偉大ナル高度ニ達ス。

「アーヴィング平和條約ニ表現セシ高度、抱負ト其クニテ高メシ平和ヲ求メトス心希望ハ輒近全天下ニ及不平丁凡不安ガ音人、腦裏ニテ去来スル。

現在、恐怖ト國際的無秩序、時代八數、年元ニ開始シ。其レ他國家、内事ニ正ニ容喫シ入、條約ヲ犯シテ外國、領土ニ侵入セルコトニ起因シ。而シテ今ヤソシガ又明、眞、根柢スモ有ス處、段階ニ到達シ。

法律、秩序及正義、狀態ヲ指向スル文明、進歩ヲ指示シテ歴史上、顯著な事實及伝記ノモ現在拂拭セラシヤシ。

無宣戰又ハ何ラ、誓言告成ハ辨明無ニニ帝セ子ヲ令ム非戰鬪員が空中カク、爆弾ヨリ無情ニ殺戮セムノル所謂平和時ニ船舶が無原因入ハ無故言告ニ潜水艦ニ攻撃セリ且々撃沈シテス。

國家ヲ何ラ損害ナリシ他國家、内亂ヲ挑發シ援助シテス。

自國ニ自由ヲボメシテ國家公之ヲ他國ニ否認ス。

罪干國民ト國家ハ残酷ニモ正義及人情、凡テ、觀念ヲ失ク、權力ト脅威、貪慾ニ犠牲トナリシ也。

最近、或著者、言ヲ解釋スニ即テ

人向が殺人ト謂フ技術ヲ得意トシテ、貴重品ガ危險ニ

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曝サル化伍古界中ツ劇チ暴レ過ハ時代ガ到来スアラ。書籍・繪畫・對觀書。二十年間モ蓄藏シタ凡テ、寶物・些細な事物。優美ナル事物・無テ備ナ事物等。凡テ、モハ失火或破滅セシ或ハ徹底的ニ破壊セサアラ。」

若し其等、事物ガ古界、他、部分ニ發生ストセアリ。神・慈悲・其待セテ逃避ス。此、西半球ノ攻撃サレヌアラ。而ヒテ西半球ノ文明・倫理・技術・精神・且ツ平和・富・アラ等ト夢思考ス勿レ。

若し其時代ガ到来スアリ。即ケ吾人カ自由ニ憲憲・恐怖無ク・親睦ニ生活シ得心存界ヲ所有スルセバ、平和ヲ愛好セシ國家、平和ガリ。ニヨリ安全ナル法律ト道義ヲ擁護ス。協力セバナラス。平等ナヒ澤涵、中ニ平等ナヒル佔暴レ過ハアラ。

若し其時代ガ到来セストシ。即ケ吾人カ自由ニ憲憲・恐怖無ク・親睦ニ生活シ得心存界ヲ所有スルセバ、平和ヲ愛好セシ國家、今日單ニ孤立乃至中立、理由ニ困リ逃レ得ガ國際的無政府状態ト不安ヲ創造シツル條約、童反及人・人類本能、無視ニ抗ニ協力セバナラス。自由ヲ愛好シ且ツ自由ニ平和ニ生活スベノ隣國、平等・權ヲ承認シ尊重セシ者ハ、吾界ニ平和・正義並ニ信用ガ普及スル法律及道義的原理、勝利ヲ協力セバナラス。

署名セラル條約、眞偽ニ論テ誓約ニシタル文字、信條ニ對ニハ返報ガ無セバナラス。

國家的道義ハ個人的道義ト全ク同様ナ重要性セアリ。謂事実、認定ガ無ケバナラス。

「ひしき」監督ガ日予ニ次、セキ書面ヲ寄セテ。即ハ賴、無ク非軍屬員特ニ婦セ子ニ戰、恐怖ヲ及スル現

2/9 P (37)

在、習慣ニ抗ヒア通常の人道、為ニ申スベキ必要アル重大な何物  
アル保ニ心考サル。斯、セキ抗議、實在論者ナト自稱スルヨリ、  
者カラハ無益ナリト思考セハカモ知ラス。然し人類、心ハ現在、不  
要ナ苦痛ニ依テ非常ニ恐怖ニシテ居ルカラ得来其心殘忍  
ヲ輕減スル足心分在兵カラ動員シ得ルカモ知レス。萬ヨヒ文明が  
斯ハ實行ニ抗テ其、協同的抗議ヲ勅カラシハベア二十年、長年  
月ヨリ神が許ヌガ必モト企モ必ズヤ強カル意見其ノ日、未  
ルシ促進スルテアラシト。

現今世界ニハ技術上又ハ道徳上共ニ共同責任ト相互依存トが  
存在ス。而シテ此兩者が如何ハ國家ト雖モ世界、他國ニ於ケ  
經濟的並ニ政治的動亂カラ完全ニ隔離スルコトヲ不可能ナラム。  
特ニ斯ル動亂が蔓延シ且ツ終息、徵が無キ時ハ然シテアム。  
法律並ニ道徳的準據が凡テ、國家ニ固守セヨル狀態以外  
ハ如何ハ安全モ平和モ國內乃至國家間ニ存在シ得ス國際的  
無政府狀態ハ平和ニ計入凡、基礎ヲ破壊ス。

其ハ大小何シ國家、眞善乃至得来、安全ヲ危殆ナラ  
シム。セバ國際條約、神聖ニ國際的道義維持、回復  
ハ亞米利加合衆國々民、偉大利害ト實心事テアム。

今日、世界、絶大多数之国民ニ國家、平和ニ生キト希  
求ス。彼等ハ貿易、障壁ヲ除去テ下希望入。

彼等ハ人命、有益ナ財産ヲ破壊セラム、軍用航空機  
燃彈、機関銃及大砲等ヲ懸命ニ製造セトスヨリ寧少、  
生産物ヲ製造シ富賤ヲ増大セトニテ工業、農業、又ハ商  
業ニ挺身セテ下希望入。

侵略、為ニ世界、其等、國々ニ於テハ武器、上ニ武器が積ミ重ネ  
シ、又其侵略行為、行シ及自己、保全ヲ恐レヒ他、國家ハ

國家收入、大部分ヲ直モ武器、為ニ貯貯シテル。其ノ國家收入三割ヨリ五割、高度シテ連シテル。

林々要采利加合衆國が消費スル割合ハ、一割乃至一二割ヨリ遙ク下回シテル

現下境遇ガ吾人ニ亘大常備軍並ニ莫大之武器、補充ニ金錢ヲ注入スルノ寧口橋梁。輪線街路、堰堤、植林、國工保全及其他、有益ノ工事ニ金錢ヲ注入スル事ヲ許入トハ吾人ハ何タル果報者ゾ!

今ヤ予而テ諸君モ示前規セハス入。

世界人口、九割占、平和・自由及安全ハ殊部九割、為ニ危殆ニ瀕シツア。此ノ人々凡テ、國際的秩序及法律ヲ崩壊セシテ脅威シテ。

確ニ法律、下ニ平和ニ生活、且ツ數百年モ始ニト一般の受納ヲ享受シテ道德的基準ニ順應セシ欲念九割、人々自己、意志ヲ廣ク行フ何ヲカノ方法ヲ發見シ得、又發見セシムラス。

現勢ハ明確ニム、世、實心事テル。

關係也向題ハ特定條約、特殊條項、單丸庫及實入モテ無キ。

其次戰爭・平和・國際法。而ニ特ニ人道、原則係向題テル。

其ノ向題ハ條約、特ニ國際聯盟規約。アリテ。ケロノ條約又九箇國條約、明確丸庫及等ヲ包含スル謂フト事實テル。

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然し實害示世界、經濟、保全及人道、諸問題を包含し、  
世人、道德的良心不正根據、告訴痛除去心、重要性。  
認識せざる者下謂つて事実アリ。

然し同时二道德的良心が條約、神聖ヲ保持し他國、權利及自由  
ヲ尊重し而國際的侵略行為終止符ヲ打つ基本的必要性  
対し喚起せざる者。

今世界の無秩序、要疫が蔓延し心事、不幸、事実、  
標準、人心アリ。

身体的病症、要疫が蔓延し始心附公衆、該病、蔓延  
し公衆、健康ヲ保護せんが為、患者、隔離ヲ承認し且參加  
ス。

予、決意下し戦争、參加防止が為、平和的政策、這  
が眞ッ凡て實際の手段ヲ採用スルトスル。此、現代ニ而至  
驗不拘如何ナル國家、雖モ嚴肅十九條約ヲ犯シ、台國三何、  
害無キ而弱力丸為人道、當護身、不能大他國、領土、侵  
略し且ツ侵害全世界、戰争、陷ル危險、冒入、渴心  
心大モ、アリ得才下謂、下ハ當然信得可也事アリ。

然しドモ今世界、平和、各國、安寧及安全、如キ實在  
三依テ脅威サツアル。

如何ナル國家、雖モ他國、權利行使、拒否し且ツ自由、權利  
ヲ尊故、是モ、永續しテ強大アリ又他國、信用、尊故ヲ保特  
不コトハ出来ス。

如何ナル國家、雖モ他國家、權利ヲ考慮シ、不和ヲ調停シ  
且ツ、大ナル忍術ヲ行使シ、威嚴ト立派テ地位ヲ失心モ無、  
戰争ハシカ宣言セヤウガセシイカ一種、傳染物アリ。

其ハ、戰争、資源地ヨリ遠隔、國家及國民、些甚也、余ハ

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出来化。

吾人ハ戰爭ヨリ離レ一ト決意入。然レドモ尚吾人ハ戰爭、殘忍ハ  
結果ト繩絡、危險ニ犯シ保証ハコト未來又。吾人今吾人危  
険ニ犯シ危険ヲ極シナム化構+手段ヲ採用シリ也。

然レ吾人ハ信用ト安全ガ破壊サシテ秩序本體ヲ於テ完全  
保護ヲ求ムコト未來又。若シ文明が殘存ベカラバキリスト、  
主義ガ恢復サシネバナラス。

國家間、傷ツイクノ信賴ハ回復サシネバナラス。

凡テノ中最ニ重要な事 | 即テ

平和ヲ愛好入ル國家側於ル平和ヲ希求エトハ決意ハ終局ニ  
於テ彼等、條約ヤ他國、有ハ權利ヲ犯サントル國々ニ左事  
項ヲ思止ムセラバ之現久可キテ也。

平和維持、為積極的ニ努力スベキテ也。

亞果利加ハ戰爭ヲ嫌惡ス。

亞果利加ハ平和ヲ愛好入。

サバ亞果利加ハ積極的ニ平和保全ニ努力ス。

外國關係 I. 三八。 | 三八三頁

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Br. Ex. 58

FIRST REPORT ADOPTED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
ASSEMBLED ON OCTOBER 6, 1937

Excerpt.

It cannot, however, be challenged that powerful Japanese armies have invaded Chinese territory and are in military control of large areas, including Peiping itself; that the Japanese Government has taken naval measures to close the coast of China to Chinese shipping; and that Japanese aircraft are carrying out bombardments over widely separated regions of the country.

After examination of the facts laid before it, the Committee is bound to take the view that the military operations carried on by Japan against China by land, sea and air are out of all proportion to the incident that occasioned the conflict; that such action cannot possibly facilitate or promote the friendly cooperation between the two nations that Japanese statesmen have affirmed to be the aim of their policy; that it can be justified neither on the basis of existing legal instruments nor on that of the right of self-defense, and that it is in contravention of Japan's obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty of February 6th, 1922, and under the Pact of Paris of August 27th, 1928.

Foreign Relations I, p. 384 at  
pp. 393-394.

Ex 962  
2/19 P (38)

一九三七年十月六日 國際聯盟總會總裁擇一擇擇セラシ  
ル第一報告

拔萃

然シ乍ラ次、勿実ハ否定サシ得ナシ、即、有力ナリ日本軍ガ支那領土侵入シ北平自身ヲ含ム松木地域ノ軍事的制御下ニ置ケル事ト云フ又日本政府ハ支那、海運ニ对于支那海岸ヲ封鎖スル為ニ海軍力ヲ使用シタ云フ而シテ又日本軍航空機ガ支那、遼寧隔離サシ居ル諸地域ニ爆撃ヲ実施シテノ事ト云フアリ。總會ニ提起サシ諸勿実、檢討後、委員會ハ次、如キ見解ヲル、余儀ナキニシタ。即千陸、海、空ヨリ支那ニ对于日本ニヨリ實行セラシタ軍事行動ノ統率ヲ起シテ謂ノ所、勿實ニ对于ハ全ノ釣魚台ナシカカリナモ、アリ事又斯カル行動ハ日本、政治家が彼等政策、目的、尼卜確言シテ、兩國家間、友誼的協力ヲ容易ニスルコトモ或ハ增進スルコトモ出来ナシト云フ、クル行動ハ現存法的又書或ヒ、自衛権ニ基礎求メ合理シ得ナシト云フ多、而シテソシハ一九二三年二月六日、九箇國條約並ビ一九二八年八月十七日、ハリ協約ニヨル日本、義務ニ達成シテナシト云フアリ。

外國關係第一冊 三八四頁

三九三 | 四百頁

Doc. No. 219P (39)

Br. Ex. 59

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE ON OCTOBER 6, 1937

(The following excerpt)

In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East, the Government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and is contrary to the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty of February 6, 1922, regarding principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, and to those of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of August 27, 1928. Thus the conclusions of this Government with respect to the foregoing are in general accord with those of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Foreign Relations I, no. 396 a 397

1963.2.19P(39)  
六X

一九三七年十月六日、小説『ヨツア』をセラしタ新聞發表

(以下抜萃)

極東於テ引續本邦開サシ、アヒ事態ニ鑑ミテ、合衆、政  
樹立如キ結論ニ達セサルヲ得ナシ。即ち支那於ケル日本、行  
動諸事象向、小文ヲ律化原則ニ矛盾スルモノアリ、又支那ニ  
關化子項ニ就テ準據セラバキ諸原則、各々針ニ關スル  
一九三三年二月六日、九ヶ條約、條項及一九三八年八月二十七日、  
ケッギーブリアン / Kellogg-Briand / 條約規定ニ違反  
スルモノナリ。

カク如ク二天前記事關ニ、我政府、結論人體於テ、巴黎  
聯盟公會、結論ニ致スルモノアリ。

外交關係書

三九六 | 三九七 頁

Doc. No. 219P (40)

Br. Ex. 63

## TELEGRAM

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES  
ASIAN FLEET (YARNELL) TO THE SECRETARY OF  
THE NAVY (SWANSON)

December 23, 1937  
(Received 10:50 a.m.)

0023. The following is the opinion of the Court of Inquiry ordered to investigate the bombing and sinking of the U. S. S. Panay. The opinion is approved.

Opinion was that the U. S. S. Panay was engaged in carrying out the well-established policy of the United States of protecting American lives and property.

2. That the Japanese aviators should have been familiar with the characteristics and distinguishing markings of the Panay as this ship was present at Nanking during the Japanese aerial attacks on this city.

3. That, while the first bombers might not have been able on account of their altitude to identify the U. S. S. Panay, there was no excuse for attacking without properly identifying the target, especially as it was well known that neutral vessels were present in the Yangtze River.

4. That it was utterly inconceivable that the six light bombing planes coming within about six hundred feet of the ships and attacking for over a period of twenty-minutes could not be aware of the identity of the ships they were attacking.

5. That the Japanese are solely and wholly responsible for all losses which have occurred as the result of this attack.

6. That the death of C. L. Ensminger, seaman and E.W.G. Hulsebus, coxswain occurred in line of duty and were not the result of their own misconduct.

7. That the injured and wounded members of the crew of the U. S. S. Panay received their wounds and injuries in the line of duty and were not the result of their own misconduct.

8. In considering the case as a whole and attending incidents that the court is of the opinion that no offenses have been committed nor blame incurred by any member of the naval service involved. 1735

Foreign Relations I, pp. 546-547

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Z19P(40)

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參謀國亞細亞艦隊司令長官(麥不凡)/PARNELL/三海  
軍大臣(史丹森)/SWANSON/電報室

一九三七年十二月二三日午前十時五十分發信

〇〇二三時以下、米合衆國軍艦ハナイ/USS PANAY/號、  
爆轟及擲手榴、調査ヲ命ぜテ、ハナイ査問會議、事由是モ  
此、真意也、承認せらる。

該言心口一左，如

一、米合衆國軍艦八十ノ／U.S.S. PANAY／號、米國人、生金  
財、產ヲ保護スル為、大體立セヨ、シ此米合衆國、政策、  
遂行ニ從事スル所。夕リ。

二、八十九艦日本艦隊，南京空襲，當時南京被  
迫上岸，改日本艦隊八十九艦，特徵及損害  
十七日零時，號知，居士，營十九。

三 最初、爆撃者ハ其空勢、為ニ一米合衆國軍艦ハ  
ノ艦ヲ獲テ、計ラハルモ目標ヲサム  
目極人攻撃シテ、敵キテハ辯解、皆ナリベ.  
殊ニ立國艦ハ、例予江ニ所在スルコトヲ敵知セシム  
ナヤ。

五、貯攻撃、結果生化化損失三村三千八日本人民全體約三萬人以上、貿易六千七百一十。

水牛城 HARRISON / C. L. ENSMINGER / 水牛城  
黑山州 HARRISON / C. L. ENSMINGER / 黑山州

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艦長、死亡六軍務、範圍内三起生之彼等自身、遇失  
三由未セルモノアラス。

六、米合衆國軍艦八々ノ/USS PANAYノ號兼組員、負傷  
者、其軍務二從事中負傷三タルモノ、三丁彼等自  
身、遇失三基ニ負傷三タルモノアラス。

八、事件ヲ全體トニ又附隨、由未事ヲ考察三テ査問  
會議、海軍、合員ハ如何ナル犯罪モ犯サズ如何ナル  
非難ヲモ禁ルサルベシト、意見ナリ。 一三五

外交關係

五四六 五四七 頁

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Doc. No. 219P (17)

BR. EX. 36

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN JAPAN TO THE JAPANESE  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INFORMAL MEMORANDUM

Excerpt.

• • • •

The plans under discussion are, it appears, plans to monopolize the distribution of oil and in part at least the importation, processing and exploitation of oil in Manchuria. The American Government cannot escape the conclusion that the effectuation of such plans would result in the setting up of a monopoly control of the oil industry in Manchuria. The development of a monopoly control in any field would be a matter prejudicial to the treaty rights of American nationals and would run counter to the principle of the open door.

These plans however are apparently being formulated with the concurrence and cooperation of Japanese nationals, the participation of such quasi-official organizations as the South Manchuria Railway and the assent or approval of the Japanese Government.

In approaching the Japanese Government on this subject the American Government has had in mind developments of the past three years in relations between Japan and Manchuria and has given thought to treaties to which Japan and the United States are parties and to various declarations in which the Japanese Government has given assurances that there will be maintained in Manchuria the principle of the open door. This Government has of course assumed and continues to assume that the Japanese Government wishes to implement its undertakings.

• • • •

Tokyo, August 31, 1934.

Foreign Relations I, pp. 133-13

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1906. 3. 6.

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在日米國大使館及日本外務省完全書簡  
非公式便箋

該 評

臣該サヒテ居ル該計畫トハ洲洲ニ於ケル石油ノ配  
給、少クトモ石油ノ輸入、製造過程及輸出ヲ幾分獨  
占スル計畫テアル議ニ見ケラレル。

アメリカ政府ハ此ノ如キ計畫ノ遂行ハ洲洲ニ於ケ  
ル石油產業ノ獨占的支配ノ認定ヲモダラスモノテア  
セトノ結果ニ到達セサルヲ得ナイ。

如何ナル分野ニ於テモ獨占的支配ノ進展ハアメリカ  
人ノ條約上ノ権利ヲ堅守シ又門戸開拓ノ原則ニ停  
止トナル。

併シ乍ラ是等ノ策ハ明ラカニ日本人ノ參加及協力  
島洲洲會道ノ如キ半官的機關ノ參加及日本政府ノ同  
意或ハ承認ノ下ニ作成サレテ居ルモノテアル。

此ノ問題ニ關シ日本政府ニ交渉スルニ當リアメリ  
カ政府ハ過去三年間ノ日米關係ノ進展ヲ考慮シ日本  
及合衆國方加盟セル條約及日本政府方洲洲ニハ門戸  
開拓ノ原則方保持サレルト保證シタ體々ノ宣言ヲ起  
起セリ。

我方政府ハ勿論日本政府ハ其ノ保證ヲ實行スルコ

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トラニモノト思ヒ、又今モカク思フモノアル。

東京

一九三四年八月三十一日

外國關係部第一司

一三三頁 一三四頁

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Doc. No. 219P (21)

Br. Ex. 40

MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(WASHINGTON), January 5, 1933.

Excerpt.

He said that in any event Japan had no territorial ambition south of the Great Wall. I reminded the Ambassador that a year ago he had told me Japan had no territorial ambitions in Manchuria.

H(ENRY) L. S(TIMSON)

Foreign Relations I, p. 107

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(21)

2/19/10

板草

國務長官書

(二) (下) /  
一九三三年 Washington  
年月日

彼ハ日本ハ如何十九場合ニモ長城以南ニ領土的野心  
ヲ有也ト言也。私ハ大使ニ對言テ彼が一年前私ニ  
日本ハ滿州ニ領土的野心ヲ有也ト言也事ヲ指摘  
也。

(二) (上) /  
H(ENRY) L. S(TIMSON) /

外交關係 I. 一。七頁

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
ON "OUR FOREIGN POLICY" AT WASHINGTON ON  
MARCH 17, 1938

Excerpts. . . . .

During the early months of the conflict in the Far East I appealed on several occasions, in the name of our Government, to both Japan and China to desist from using armed force and to resort to the well-recognized processes of peaceful settlement for the adjustment of whatever differences existed between them. I said that we would be glad to be of assistance toward facilitating, in any manner that might be practicable and mutually agreeable, resort by them to such processes.

On August 17, and with frequent reiteration thereafter, I stated that we did not intend to abandon our nationals and our interests in China.

From time immemorial it has been the practice of civilized nations to afford protection, by appropriate means and under the rule of reason, to their nationals and their rights and interests abroad. This policy has been pursued by the Government of the United States throughout the existence of our country.

. . . . .  
Likewise dangerous, from the viewpoint of the preservation of peace, is the proposal that we retire from the Far East, comprising the chief portion of the Pacific area. Unfortunately, many people in this country have wholly misunderstood the position and policy of our Government in relation to that situation. Some have visualized only our trade and investment relationships with China, or our moral and cultural interests there, symbolized by missionary, educational, medical, and similar activities. Some have concentrated their attention solely upon the incidental and exceptional facts of the existence of extraterritoriality and the maintenance of some armed forces to assist in safeguarding our nationals against possible mob violence and similar disorders--special rights which it is our policy to give up and forces which it is our policy to withdraw the moment the unusual conditions disappear.

All these are important. But the interest and concern of the United States--whether in the Far East, in any other part of the Pacific area, in Europe, or anywhere else in the world--are not measured alone by the number of American citizens residing in a particular country, or by the volume of investment and trade, or by exceptional conditions peculiar to the particular area. There is a much broader

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and more fundamental interest--which is, that orderly processes in international relationships based on the principles to which I have referred be maintained.

As I have already indicated, what is most of all at stake today, throughout the world, is the future of the fundamental principles which must be the foundation of international order as opposed to international anarchy. If we and others were to abandon and surrender these principles in regard to the Pacific area, which is almost one-half of the world, we would have to reconcile ourselves to their certain abandonment and surrender in regard to the other half of the world.

It would be absurd and futile for us to proclaim that we stand for international law, for the sanctity of treaty obligations, for nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries, for equality of industrial and commercial rights and opportunities, for limitation and reduction of armaments--but only in one-half of the world, and among one-half of the world's population. The catastrophic developments of recent years, the startling events of the past weeks, offer a tragic demonstration of how quickly the contagious scourge of treaty breaking and armed violence spreads from one region to another.

• • • • •

The momentous question--let me repeat--in whether the doctrine of force shall become enthroned once more and bring in its wake, inexorably, international anarchy and a relapse into barbarism; or whether this and other peaceful nations, fervently attached to the principles which underlie international order, shall work unceasingly--singly or in cooperation with each other, as circumstances, their traditional policies and practices, and their enlightened self-interest may dictate--to promote and preserve law, order, morality, and justice as the unshakeable bases of civilized international relations.

• • • • •

We want to live in a world which is at peace; in which the forces of militarism, of territorial aggression, and of international anarchy in general will become utterly odious, revolting, and intolerable to the conscience of mankind; in which the doctrine of order under law will be firmly established; in which there will no longer be one code of morality, honor, justice, and fair play for the individual in his relations with other individuals, and an entirely different code for governments and nations in their relations with each other. We want to live in a world in which fruitful and constructive international relationships can serve as a medium for disseminating throughout the world the benefits of the material, spiritual, and moral progress of mankind.

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To that end we will continue to give full and sincere adherence to the fundamental principles which underlie international order; we will continue to urge universal acceptance and observance of these principles; we will continue, wherever necessary and in every practicable and peaceful way, to cooperate with other nations which are actuated by the same desires and are pursuing the same objectives; we will persevere in appropriate efforts to safeguard our legitimate rights and interests in every part of the world; and we will, while scrupulously respecting the rights of others, insist on their respecting our rights.

To that end we will continue to strive, through our reciprocal trade program and through other economic policies, to restore the normal processes and to expand the volume of mutually beneficial trade among the nations, which is indispensable to an increase of production, employment, purchasing power, and general economic well-being here and everywhere; we will continue to promote peace through economic security and prosperity; we will continue to participate in the numerous international scientific, technical, and other conferences and collaborative efforts, which have been such powerful influences in assisting the stream of new ideas, of new discoveries, of learning and culture, to flow throughout the world; and we will continue to urge other nations to give their support to such policies and efforts.

We believe that a world at peace, with law and justice prevailing, is possible, and that it can be achieved by methods to some of which I have referred. That is the cornerstone of our foreign policy--a policy graphically described by President Roosevelt when he said:

"There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace."

The objectives of our foreign policy are as easy to grasp as they are fundamental. The means we are using to attain these objectives are the only means approved by reason and by experience. For the sake of the best interests of our people, we must maintain our strength, our courage, our moral standards, our influence in world affairs, and our participation in efforts toward world progress and peace. Only by making our reasonable contribution to a firm establishment of a world order based on law can we keep the problem of our own security in true perspective and thus discharge our responsibility to ourselves--to America of today and to America of tomorrow. No other course would be worthy of our past or of the potentialities of this great democracy of which we are all citizens and in whose affairs we all participate.

Foreign Relations I, p. 452 at  
pp. 455, 460-463.

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二九 P(四二)

一九三八年(昭和十三年)三月七日(ノンノ)於「吾方對外政策」  
閣下行公事長官演說

抄錄

極素於化紛爭，當初數月余，廢我政府名於三日，双方對立為  
行使中立，又双方間存有心，廢廢，調整，乃為和平的解決，常  
道的過程，取之于要緊也。

余實行可能，一旦相合，意思可能，何等，方法，彼等，斯凡  
過程，取事，容易，凡為，援助，八音，於事，八音，語，  
各。

八月七日及其後，屢々，返，余，吾，中華民國，於，吾，同  
胞，並，吾，權益，他，不，之意，圖，無，日，述，久。

吾，未，過，五，十，年，段，二，年，且，理，性，法，則，左，外，同，胞，並，權，益，  
人，八，文，明，國，民，慣，行，二，屬，不，該，該，某，合，國，建，以，未，常，合，衆，急，政  
府，三，遂，行，七，未，九，天，十，一。

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平，維，持，觀，點，吾，之，太，平，洋，區域，主，要，部，分，於，極，東，之，  
後，退，之，上，提，牢，同，僚，危，險，不，。不，半，之，多，數，音，民，該，  
事，態，對，公，然，政，府，立，場，政，策，全，誤，解，底，。

或者，中，華，民，主，我，貿，易，及，之，投，資，關，係，或，宗，教，傳，道，工，教  
育，工，醫，療，工，及，之，類，人，諸，活，動，之，象，徵，之，於，該，地，域，道，義，為

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及之他の諸事業、心中描キ居リ。或有公軍ニ洋外法權存在、隨  
伴的例外的諸事業並一起、得べキ暴動及心類似、無秩序ヨリ吾分  
同胞ヲ保護スルコト便スル為、若干武裝軍隊、維持、即其ヲ  
施棄スルヲ以テ吾が政策也、特殊權利並非常力態消滅、既撤收  
ノ後、以テ吾が政策也、軍隊、二封シテ、彼等注意ヲ向キ居ル所ナリ。  
是等の總て重要なり。然レバ尤合衆國、獨心ハ、其之が極東於テ  
ルト太平洋地域、他、如何ナル部分於テヨーロッパニ於テヨーロッパ  
界、他、如何ナル部分於テヨーロッパ、向ス、軍事特權、或居  
住スルカ、市民、數ヨリ、或投資、貿易、量ヨリ、或比特  
地域、特有ナル例外的狀態ヨリ、前量セルモノアラバ、更ニ廣況  
且一層根本的ナル獨心有ナリ。即、余が今言及セル、則、其獨心  
係上、秩序アリ處理過程ヲ維持スベシトナリ。

余が既ニ指摘シ如ク、今日世界ヲ過渡最大、危險曝露也居心也、  
ハ、國際的無政府狀態、對立化、國際秩序、基礎タルハ根本原則、得失  
ナリ。假ニ、我國並ニ他諸國が、殆ド世界、半分、占ム太平洋地域、此等  
原則、施棄スルトスレバ、五人世界、他半分、兩モ水果等原則、全的施棄  
ヲ甘受スルコトナリヤ。

國際法、條約上、義務、神聖、他國、内治、外干涉、釐革及商業上  
、權利、機會、平等、軍備、制限、縮少、但世界三分一、部分世界  
合、三分一、對立、我國が支持スルを聲明スル無縁ニテ、且無益  
ナリコトナリ。近年、發生也悲惨十倍多、未有、比數過半、弊ノ  
半程、事件是等ハ高達ナリ、以テ條約違反、暴力、暴行、蔓  
延的、慘禍、地域、他地域擴大也、凡ル、悲劇的表現ナス  
ナリ。

實人間題へ 金ニテノ傑過サシトヨ 武力主義が再び支配化所ト！ 逆イニシガ容赦ナリ國際的無政府狀態以テ野蠻行為ハ陸落ヲ招キ人化事トヘルカ或ハ然、莫ニヨリ國際秩序之基礎ヲ失ス原則ヲ奉る者ガ云々 他、平和愛好諸國ガ 諸種情勢彼等傳統的政策及之慣行、高尚之風利ガ命次ヒテ後ニ單核或ハニ=協力シテ、文明的國際關係、惟辛其基礎ニシテ、法、秩序、道義及之三者、高揚シ且ツシテ、維持セヨト=不斷、努力、傾ケルカ否カ=存ス。

吾人和平、世界三生活也コトヲ欲ス。即ち軍國主義、領土侵略、一般的の剥削無政府狀態、勢力が人類、良心ト直ニ憎ムヘ、己ムヘ、言ふ者シ得ベカラシ也。トナリ世界、法の從フ秩序、原則が強固ニ打達テラハ、世界、元早ヤ一個人が他、個人ニ對スル復シ、關係ニ於ケル此個人ニ對スル道義、名譽、正義及ビエアーフトニ律入ル法典ハ存在セズ。言、各政府及各國家相互間、諸關係ニ於ケル復シ、律入ル全然異ナリ。法典が存在スル和平、世界三生活也事ヲ欲スルモノ。吾人、徳ニ多年建設の十九世界、原体が人類、物質的、精神的、道德的進歩、恩惠ヲ世界三傳播スル手段トテ役立フ世界三生活也コトヲ欲スルモノ。

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此目的為：各人、國際秩序、根本、及基本原則、對全的且真  
摯、化、遵守、續行、以下、故、人、此、原則、普遍的、承認、及、遵守、更、  
主張、以下、故、人、此、原則、實行、可能、和平、和的、手段  
以下、同一、希望、依、行動、同一、目的、追求、以下、他、諸、國家、協力  
以下、故、人、此、原則、於、我、等、正、當、權、益、  
保護、以下、為、通、當、下、努力、接、續、以下、故、人、有、以下、各、人、周、到、注  
意、以下、他、家、權利、尊重、及、他、家、各、人、權利、尊重、及

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次目的、為二、吾人、我互惠の關係の計畫により又他、經濟政策の爲、正常の通商を回復し、且つ於此並行して、主として、於テ世界貿易、購買力、及一般經濟的厚生、増進、不可缺たり。諸國之間、互惠の、十七貿易規模の擴大、及上努力を繼續せ。吾人、經濟的安全、繁榮、不以更三和平、及健全の關係の下スル事。吾人、多數の、除上、科學的技術的會議及其他の會議、及協調的努力、夫等、世界の經濟、乃は、種々の、新觀念、新學說、新發見、字句研究、及文化、潮流、助長スル世界の風靡、及大化努力、有之、皆之努力、——ヲ、實參加セント。而、于吾人、他、諸名家、對三、彼等が、斯カル、政策上努力、及、將來、其告、續シ。

吾人、法、正義上が支配、和平、及世界、可能、天下、並、其七八余、一、言及、其方、滿、此也、ヨリ、達成、心得、ヨリ、信、居、七十。是、ノ、言、外文、政、策、變、化、テ、ス、ヨリ、一、次、ジエル、大航、頃、が、次、言、於、開、明、也、以、故、不、有、事、即、

「平和維持、為、積極的努力、」、爲、下、ハ、ス。

又、ハ、戰爭、要、事、ノ、多、平和、希、求、ス。

故、テ、ア、ル、力、強、平和、保、持、能、ト、

ト、能、ベ、居、リ。

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吾が對外政策、目的、其、が、根本、の、上、其、之、ハ、把握、ス。コト、容易、ナリ。吾人、が、該、目的、達成、セ、カ、為、用、シ、ア、心、手、段、及、理性、上、經驗、上、之、承認、ハ、尤、唯、一、手段、ナリ。然、民、眾、善、益、利益、爲、吾人、我、尊、力、勇、氣、道、德、水、準、ノ、世界、經濟、之、問題、開、三、統、計、勢、力、世界、經濟、上、對、之、努力、然、等、參、加、ノ、維持、セ、ル、ハ、ス。法、其、ノ、世界、秩序、確立、為、吾人、が、守、當、其、責、報、不、コト、ヨリ、于、之、吾人、吾、自、ラ、安全、問題、對、之、正、之、是、道、之、得、ハ、ス。

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斯ニ言人自序——即于今日アリカト明日アリカト對外事  
作業スコト得ナリ。之に外會云歴史或ヒ言葉觀が其市民ニ  
シテシカモ言人觀其が當面化諸問題參加シ是ハ偉大人民  
立直義也、能力ニ對應シ申當スハ方論ハナシト信矣。

外交關係第一冊 四二頁、四五  
三頁 四六頁 | 四六三頁

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See 968

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW)  
TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS (HIROTA)

No. 874

TOKYO, January 31, 1938

(Excerpt)

• • • • •

The American Government has recently received information from its representatives in China to the effect that a provisional regime in Peiping has caused a revision to be made of Chinese customs rates on certain articles entering into the foreign export and import trade of North China. My Government, regarding the Government of China as the only authority which can legally cause a revision to be made in the Chinese customs tariff, is constrained to invite the attention of the Japanese Government to this arbitrary and illegal assumption of authority by the provisional regime in Peiping and to point out that the action of the provisional regime may have a seriously adverse effect upon the integrity of the Chinese customs, with regard both to administration and to revenues, and that the revision of rates does violence to the principle of a uniform Chinese tariff at all ports.

The Japanese Government shares with the American Government and with other Governments a long established and well recognized interest in the integrity of the Chinese customs administration, and the American Government has expressed its confident belief that the Japanese Government reciprocates the earnest desire of the American Government that the integrity of the Chinese customs be respected. The action of the provisional regime at Peiping in revising rates of duty seriously threatens the integrity of the customs. For the creation and the acts of the provisional regime the Japanese Government has an inescapable responsibility; and when those acts are of a character, as in the case of the revision of the rates of duty, which affect the interests of foreign Governments, it is to the Japanese Government that those Governments must address their representations.

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Foreign Relations I, pp. 738-739

219P (80) 6968

駐日亞米利加大使（公使） 九月三日 由日本國外務大臣  
(廣田) 記

八十四号  
拔草

東京 九三八年（昭和十三年）一月三十一日

9

亞米利加大使館八支館主於九月三日其代表到北京臨時政府並此  
支館輸出入貨物及貨物運送三封之支那國稅局郵件，改定之行  
ヒタル旨，報告之最近入手也。我政府八中國政府ヲ以テ中國  
國稅局事改正ノ合法的二行七得化唯一，權威者ナリト思但  
又之以テ北京臨時政府之此度，專斷之ノ非合法的越權  
行為對日本政府，注意ヲ喚起。臨時政府之行為八行政  
並三總收入之三國之中國稅關保全上三甚大之心造効果ヲ  
顧不有及。該稅局改正八總之ノ港於九月支那國稅局  
等原則ヲ紀入元ノ九月ヲ指摘ス。余儀不至二至三日。  
日本政府、亞米利加大使館並他國政府ト相並ヒテ中國國稅  
行政保全上承認之也。尤命三總識サル化權益ヲ享有  
九月十九日。然テ日本政府八中國稅關保全ヲ尊嘗入八  
ト之アリ。政府之誠心此要求對日本政府之立憲的能事ア  
殊此ベシ。東北ヨリ大北新信ヲ表明セリ。北京臨時政府國稅  
率改正二輪ノ八行政並三總之ノ保全ヲ甚外之ノ體威不化三日。  
右臨時政府之誠心該二行為開之ノ日本政府二於九月之難半  
責任アリ。斯ル如半行為中國稅局事改正之協合，如外國政府  
之權益三總經手及本大分如半性質ノヲ有不時，大體事政府  
之當然大也。總議事人之不遺違又八紀先八日本政府十二月  
九月十九日。

外國關係 一七八一三九頁

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Br. Ex. 80

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW)  
TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS (HIROTA)

No. 872.

TOKYO, February 4, 1938.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to refer to my note no. 866, of January 17, 1938, and, under instructions from my Government, to inform Your Excellency that numerous complaints are being received by the American Government of the utter disregard shown by Japanese armed forces in China for American property. Among such cases are:

SOOCHOW: According to American missionaries who visited Soochow a number of times between November 21 and December 21, on November 24 they found that property of the Baptist Mission had been broken into and thoroughly looted, and they observed Japanese soldiers looting the ladies' home and school buildings. On the same day these missionaries inspected the American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, saw one building burning, and found that the administration building had been looted. They inspected the Methodist Episcopal Mission Hospital, and found that the lower floor of the doctor's residence had been looted, and saw Japanese soldiers engaged in looting the upper floor. On November 26 they inspected property of the American Church Mission in company with Japanese officers detailed by military headquarters, and they saw three Japanese soldiers on the premises engaged in looting. They inspected Soochow Academy property and found the principal's and treasurer's offices thoroughly looted, and all safes and filing cabinets broken open. They found also that one foreign residence had been thoroughly looted, and that the Church had been broken into and vestments looted or strewn about in great disorder. On December 1 they found Japanese soldiers in the treasurer's office in the Yates Academy, trying to break open the safe. On visiting the office the following day they found that the safe had been broken open. They also saw soldiers loading loot from Baptist residences and school buildings.

According to Bishop Arthur J. Moore, in charge of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in China, who had visited Soochow, where the Mission has large holdings, including Soochow University and Laura Faygood School for Girls, all the buildings had been looted, four buildings had been bombed, and Japanese

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were occupying other buildings, using the new chapel of Laura Haygood School for Girls as a stable.

FANGCHOW: Reports from missionaries at Fangchow indicate that on December 26 Japanese soldiers entered three American residences, on which American flags were flying and on which American consular proclamations and notices issued by the Japanese military police had been posted, and stole money, jewelry, and other articles. On December 27 Japanese soldiers again entered the same residences and stole property.

• • • • •

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, p. 578

1969/9/21 (52)  
A.D.

駐日アメリカ大使(ハーリー)が日本外務大臣(廣田)宛  
申令三號 東京正三月廿八日和十三年三月四日  
閣下余は正三月廿八日和十三年三月七日は松輪市六六号三言及  
シ且ソ傳教院本訓令三號に左記御通報申上ケル米米ノ有

記

アメリカ政府ハ在中華民國日本外務部署隊ニ龜ル米國財產、  
完全下に無視三國ノ機密ノ事情ヲ接歴シシツアリ、斯カニ事  
例中二八次、妙キモヤリ、蘇州一月三十日ヨリ二月二十日ニ到ル前  
數次三宣リ蘇州三封キタ米國人宣教師團、言ニ依レバ二月  
三日、アメスト傳教館、財產ハ悉く宣傳入掠奪セシ久  
ルヲ見且ソ日本軍兵士が婦人館及ニテ校校舍ニテ掠奪シ  
ツツアヒヲ詠メタリ、同日之ニ宣教師團ハアメリカノスビテリ  
アン傳教院病院ヲ視察セバ建築物構火災中ニ見且ツ  
管理事務所ハルハ掠奪ニ倣リタヒコトヲ見出シタリ、アメストエ  
ビスコハ傳教院施設調査セバ、住宅階下、該掠奪セラ  
レタルヲ知且ソ日本軍兵士階上ニテ掠奪中也視シ、十一月  
二十六日、同人等、軍司令部ヨリ行派セシム日本軍將校ト  
同道アメスト教會傳道團財產ヲ調査シ化際、右構内於  
テニシテ日本兵が掠奪ヲ勧メタルヲ見タリ、同人等、蘇州  
傳教院財產ヲ視察シ校長及シ本納糸織務所、全掠奪セ  
ラシ金庫書類容廻若干が悉ク破壊サシ用カレルヲ見出シタリ、  
彼等ハ又外人住宅ニ於テモ完全ニ掠奪セラシ又教會ノ侵入セ  
ラシ衣服類モ掠奪セシタリ其ハ極メテ乱雜ニ取散ラサシタリ  
認メタリ、吉日ノ翌日日本軍兵士が「エイ」字號出師室  
ニテ金庫ヲ破ラントソツツアリ、彼等ヲ引取事務室三封半  
クル金庫ハ破り崩カレルヲ見出セリ、彼等ハ又兵士が

ノイアード住家及ひ学校後金曜日拂曉事由ノ報文シツトナ  
前アリ、信文内記ノテ文上、印文ノハ教會傳道事務局ノ事  
件可ナリトムニ附照相/Bishop ARTHUR J. MOORE/  
ノムハ同人同屋所有財產大量三枚在洋蘇州三趙寺  
外其蘇州大寺、口ヲアリテ/LAURA HAYGOOD/女子校  
モ含ミ御子、建築物が掠奪セラシ、四連竹架物、爆轟等  
セラシ他建築物八日本兵が占據シ居リ、且總參事人口ヲアリ  
ケド/LAURA HAYGOOD/女子校新禮拜堂ヲ厥舍ニ  
使用居ルト事

杭州、杭州於此比慶事務局報告、示不附三條、廿二日  
前日本軍兵士八名、英國國旗掲揚セラシ且ツアーリ領事佈  
告及日本軍軍械其ノ聲、火器表示器示不セラシテ、此ニモ  
拘シテ三射、本人往生二人、金寶寶石及其他物品未取  
セリ、廿二日、日本軍兵士八名同往宅三段入室財物窃  
取セリ、

ノヨセ、C. G.

/Joseph C. GREEN/  
外交關係上 五七八頁

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Br. Ex. 115

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN JAPAN TO THE  
JAPANESE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AIDE-MEMOIRE

Excerpt.

More than three months have elapsed since the occupation of Nanking by Japanese military forces. The areas of hostilities have in that interval moved to substantial distances from that city, and there is at this time no conceivable danger which would of itself make it unwise for Americans to reside there. Notwithstanding these facts the Japanese military authorities continue to impose restrictions which in effect prevent American missionaries and business men, with important interests in Nanking, from returning to that city.

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TOKYO, April 4, 1938.

Foreign Relations I, pp. 761-762

Doc 219P(81)  
Eo 970

駐日米大使館發 日本外務省宛  
補助覺書

坂井

日本軍ニ依リ南京占領以來、時日、経過スル事  
既ニ三ヶ月余ナリ。此ノ間交戰地區ハ同市ヨリ  
相當、距離ニ移動シ現在ニ於テハ米人、同市ニ  
居住スルヲ賢明ナラズトス心如何ナル危険モ考  
フル能ハズ。然ルニモ拘ラズ。日本軍當局ハ南京  
ニ重大利害關係ヲ有スルアメリカ傳導團  
及び事業經營者ニ對シ事實同市復歸ヲ  
阻止スル種々、制限ヲ續行シツツアリ

東京 一九三八年/昭和十三年/四月四日

外交關係 I 七六一 七六二頁

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN JAPAN TO THE JAPANESE  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## AIDE-MEMOIRE

The American Embassy had the honor, in its note No. 892 of March 12, 1938, to invite the serious attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the continued occupation by Japanese forces of certain American mission property in Shanghai. The occupation of American property by Japanese military forces is not confined to the cases cited in that note but is a condition which obtains extensively in areas in Central China under occupation by Japanese military forces. American missionaries have been denied access to mission property and during their enforced absence nearly all buildings have been looted and damaged and some have been destroyed by fire.

American mission property at the following named places is occupied at the present time by Japanese troops: Changshu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Liuho, Nanking, Nansiang, Quinsan, Shanghai, Soochow, Sungkiang, Yangchow, and Wusih in the Province of Kiangsu, and Huchow and Kashing in Chekiang Province.

. . . . .

Tokyo, March 26, 1938.

Foreign Relations I, p. 588.

60971

2/9 P (53)

在日米大使館より日本外務省宛  
副覺書

米大使館へ昭和十三年（一九三八年）三月十二日、覺書第八二  
号ニ於テ在上海某アメリカ布教團資產、日本軍隊ニヨリ  
引續干行、居ル占據ニ成、外務省ニ深甚ル注意ヲ喚  
起スル、光榮アリ有シ。日本軍隊ニヨリアメリカ資產、占據、  
唯ニコニ引用セル覺書、場合ミナフ日本軍占領下、中支  
一帶ニ於ケル廣汎ナル諸地域ニ及ブ狀態アリ、或モノアリカ  
宣教師、布教團資產ニ接近スルコトヲ禁セラシ、ノ強制  
立退、向ニ殆ドスベテ、建物、移軒等損害ア蒙シ。ノテ  
ノ若キ火災ニ燒失セし事例。

下記地域ニ於ケルアメリカ布教團資產、現在日本軍隊ニ  
ヨリ占據セラリ。江蘇省、常熟、常州、鎮江、寧河  
南京、南翔、嘉定、上海、蘇州、松江、楊州及、無錫、浙江  
省、湖州、嘉興。

昭和十三年（一九三八年）三月二十六日 東京ニ於テ

外事關係一、五八、頁